

TITLE: **Monthly Report - GWP South Asia**

REV. NO.: **0**

DURATION: **March 2011**

REGION: **South Asia**

MEMBER COUNTRIES: **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka**

SUBMITTED BY: **Global Water Partnership – South Asia (GWP–SAS)**

SUBMISSION DATE: **5th April 2011**

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PART 1: REPORT BY GWP-SAS REGIONAL OFFICE

1. The GWP-SAS office prepared and submitted the Concept Note / Proposal for funding of the South Asian Water Forum IV to be held in November 2011 in Pakistan.
2. Minor changes to the GWP-SAS website's home page were carried out, with more changes to be carried out in the coming months.

PART 2: REPORT BY BANGLADESH WATER PARTNERSHIP (BWP)

1. World Water Day Celebration in Dhaka:

The World Water Day was celebrated in Dhaka on 22nd of March 2011. A Seminar was organised on the theme of the day “Water for Cities: Responding to the Urban Challenge”. It was sponsored by BWDB, WARPO, DWASA, CEGIS and IWM, all partner organizations of the BWP.

The Honourable Minister for Water Resources Was the Chief Guest and Honourable State Minister of Water Resources and the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources were the Special Guests. The seminar was presided over by Mr. Md. Habibur Rahman, Director General of BWDB. A large number of participants from all water related sectors were present. From BWP Dr. K. Azharul Haq, Mr. Giashuddin Choudhury and Mr. Sajjad Hossain, all Executive Committee Members of the BWP actively participated in the seminar. The keynote paper was presented by Dr. Liakath Ali, Deputy Managing Director, Dhaka WASA. Dr. Ali presented a brief resume of the present status of water supply, sanitation and storm water drainage of the city. He reported that DWASA has nearly 290,000 connections. The water demand of the city is around 2,200 MLD and DWASA can supply around 2000 MLD. Ground water sources constitute about 87% of the total supply where as surface water accounts for the balance 13%.

On the challenges faced by DWASA, Dr. Ali indicated that over dependence on ground water is becoming unsustainable and he presented a plan for increasing surface water based water supply, to increase its contribution to 50% within the next five years. The other challenges were identified as reduction in NRW, increase in sanitation coverage from the existing 30% to 60% in next 10 years, improving water quality both at source (especially surface water) and in the distribution system and improving the storm water drainage system. He further indicated that unplanned growth of city and a nearly 8% annual growth of the population is also a major challenge. Lack of funds for capital expenditure for infrastructure development especially for sewerage and storm water disposal was also identified as a major challenge. Other major challenges included meeting future needs where the estimated population by 2020 will be 15.5 million with a water supply demand of around 3500 MLD and supplying water to urban slums which houses 30% of the city population. The climate change impact is expected to further, negative impacts on the challenges.

A second paper on climate change was presented by Mr. Abdul Wadud Bhuiyan, Chief Planning, BWDB. He emphasised the need for accommodating the probable impact of climate change on the temporal and special distribution of rainfall which will ultimately have an impact on availability of raw water for Dhaka city.

The Chief Guest and the Special Guests emphasized the need for preparing the city water utilities for meeting future challenges in service delivery through adequate financing, human resource development and integrated water resources development.

2. World Water Day Celebration in Khulna City:

In Khulna, World Water Day was observed elaborately. As a part of ongoing activities, World Water Day was observed by Bhairab River Area Water Partnership and Initiative for Right view (IRV) with the support of the Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP). A workshop was organized on “Present Status of Water Supply in Khulna City and the Way Forward” on 23rd of March 2011 at Khulna Press Club.



Mayor of Khulna City

Mr. Talukder Abdul Khaleque, Mayor, Khulna City Corporation, was present as Chief Guest and among the Special Guests, Dr. Tarun Kanti Sikdar, Director, Environment Department, Engineer Mr. Tauhidul Anawar Khan, Secretary General, Bangladesh Water partnership (BWP), Amena Halim Beby, Councilor, Khulna City Corporation, Sk. Ali Akbar Tipu, Councilor, Khulna City Corporation were present. The seminar was Chaired by Ad. Firoz Ahmed, Convenor, Bhairab River Area Water Partnership and the inaugural speech was delivered by Kazi Zaved Khalid Pasha, Coordinator (CEO) of Initiative for Right View (IRV).

Mr. Md. Abdullah, Managing Director, KWSA presented the keynote paper “Supply in Khulna City and the Way Forward”.

He indicated that Khulna is the 4th largest city in Bangladesh with a population of 1.5 million. Khulna WASA started functioning independently from September 16th, 2008. The Water Works Department of Khulna City Corporation, which was responsible for water supply was handed over, with all their staff, to the newly established KWASA.

Khulna city is experiencing a serious water crisis as KWASA can supply only about 22.7 MLD of water against the daily need of 94.5 MLD. At least 54% of the population collects water from unsafe sources while 75% of water used by city dwellers is supplied from underground sources. The water supply situation in the city has been further aggravated by frequent load shedding and drastic fall in underground water levels. The KWASA is trying to use the water of nearby rivers but the salinity of the water is so high that it will be costly to treat it.



Mr. Md. Abdullah

The Chief Guest Talukder Abdul Khaleque, Mayor, Khulna City Corporation expressed that they are trying their best to solve the water supply problem. In this respect, he indicated that they have taken an initiative in 1996 to bring water through a pipeline from Phultal Upazilla for the city dwellers. When the initiative was nearing successful completion and substantial amounts of funds were expended, the environmental conservationists of the community went against the initiative. Although by that time, all affected people took the compensation as their lands were being acquired for the project. However, they are now protesting and have turned against the project. The Chief Guest emphasized the necessity of solving the water crisis of the Khulna city including the crises of the southwest coastal region

especially the Aila affected Dakop, Koera (Khulna) and Mongla Upazillas (Bagerhat). He indicated that he is trying his best to assist KWASA to solve the water crisis of the Khulna City and invited implementable recommendations from the experts.

A video documentary on the status of water supply in Khulna city and prospect was presented by Mr. Kausik Ahmed, Secretary, Southwest Youth Water Forum. Another paper on Pollution of Bhairab River was presented by Nausin Ahmed, Deputy Secretary of the same organization.



Mr. Tauhidul Anwar Khan

As Special Guest, Engineer Tauhidul Anwar Khan, Secretary General of the Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) indicated that among the total water that our planet contains, 97.5% water is ocean water which is salty. Among the remaining, 1.725% is in the glaciers, snow and permafrost. 0.075% is ground water, and 0.025% is in the lakes, swamps and rivers. So it is clear that the total population of the whole world is dependent on only 1% sweet water. With population increase, the demand for water is also increasing. Upstream flow in all the river systems of Bangladesh reduces in dry months. It is necessary to increase the sweet water flow from upstream to solve the problem. Reduction of flow from upstream during the dry season cause tremendous socio-economic and environmental losses for Bangladesh. Hence, any intervention on the upstream of the rivers affects

Bangladesh significantly. For addressing all the key water related challenges of the country, water available in the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna river systems is the single most crucial factor.

Dr. Tarun Kanti Sikdar recollected that it is not a long time since we had used pond water. People started to use ground water with the introduction of tube wells. It is necessary to take an integrated approach to solve the water problems of Khulna city. In his opinion the major problem is the lack of management experience and the inexperience of staff in operating a commercial water utility is also an important factor. He also advised to create awareness among all stakeholders.



Amena Halim Bebi

Amena Halim Bebi expressed that she was very much enriched by taking part in the seminar. She learned a lot from the environment and water experts. She is very much interested to be a part of this initiative.

Sk. Ali Akbar Tipu opined that both KCC and KWASA have negative images among the people. But now all can understand that they are trying their best to solve the problem but due to some unavoidable reasons they cannot go forward. Most of our rivers are dried up or encroached. We have to save our rivers for the sake of drinking water supply.

Participant's Opinions:

Professor Saidur Rahman opined that in the modern age all tools and adequate knowledge is available to us but we are not taking advantage of that. We have been extracting ground water in an unplanned way. We have made many mistakes. We should be more conscious and aware about the judicious utilization of water resources.

Professor Dr. Nurul Islan said that all over the country we have been using ground water via tube wells. Now we are not getting sufficient water from the tube wells. To solve the problem, we have to develop surface water resources.

Lecturer Gautam Kundu said that recently a policy has been adopted on ground water use. The initiative for supplying water for the Khulna City from the Phultala is a wrong initiative.

Lecturer Jahangir Alam said that the water crisis of the Khulna city is increasing day by day. Awareness is very much important for water management. He advised that rain water should be an important component of integrated water resource management to solve the water supply problem of the city. He also recommended organizing movements for the conservation of the rivers in and around the city.

Md. Babul Hawlader expressed that political commitment is very much essential for water management issues. The level of ground water is in a dangerous situation. We should include a rain water harvesting system in constructing houses and apartments in cities. He also requested that KCC can take the initiative for conserving the existing ponds for reserving water. He also demanded that the government owned water bodies should not be filled up.

3. World Water Day Celebrations by Chittagong WASA:

Chittagong WASA marked the World Water Day by organising a seminar on the 28th of March 2011 with financial assistance from the BWP. Presided by the Managing Director, Mr. Md. Fazlullah, the keynote paper titled "Status of Water Supply in Chittagong: Problems and Prospects" was presented by Mr. Izaz Rusul, Superintending Engineer, CWASA. Dr.K.Azharul Haq, EC Member, BWP was present as a Special Guest.

The keynote paper presented in detail, the historical development of CWASA. Chittagong is the second largest city of Bangladesh with a population of around 4 million. Unlike DWASA, CWASA has only one responsibility of supplying potable water to the city dwellers. CWASA supplies 278 MLD of water which meets the demand of only 40% of the population and the rest 60% arranges their own supply from ground water. In some key performance indicators like NRW, bills, receivables CWASA has are significantly lower than those of Dhaka but in water supply coverage, performance is very poor. The major challenge is therefore to increase both supply and coverage. CWASA has also a favourable balance between surface and ground water.

The following have been identified as key challenges:

- Water pollution at raw water source
- Protection of rivers from pollution & salinity
- Arsenic contamination and unsustainable ground water development
- Delay in implementation of projects
- Lack of institutional capacity
- Reduction of non-revenue water
- Tariff structure revising
- Organizational restructuring
- Rehabilitation of pipelines
- Water quality control management
- O & M facilities management

The MD, CWASA informed that the unaccepted level of low coverage resulted from inability to construct new water treatment facilities since 1987. CWASA has been able to maintain a status quo in water supply by installing tube wells as an interim measure. He also indicated that necessary funds have now been mobilized and construction has begun in one water treatment plant with a capacity of 90 MLD. At the same time CWASA has started to prepare a master plan with the assistance of Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

Dr. Azharul Haq observed that CWASA will not be able to achieve the MDG on water supply at the present rate of developments. It also faces a formidable challenge in meeting the water supply needs of the city. He urged the CWASA authorities to expedite implementation of more water supply projects and also to initiate work on sewerage and industrial waste treatment & disposal to keep the raw water sources from being polluted.

PART 3: REPORT BY BHUTAN WATER PARTNERSHIP (BhWP)

**Please note that this report includes information of activities spanning from January to March 2011.*

Strategic Goal	Outcome Challenge	Progress
<p>Strategic Goal 2</p> <p>To use IWRM approaches effectively to address adaptation to climate change and other emerging challenges at the national, regional and global levels.</p>	<p>Outcome Challenge 7</p> <p>All SAS water institutions and users will improve their river basin water management adopting river basin organization concept on pilot basis at country / regional level</p>	<p>Water Source Management Project at Umling</p> <p>The overall objective of the project was to protect the declining water source at Umling village and at the same time to contribute towards conservation of the local environment for sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>BhWP supported the project as it was a community initiated project and benefits the entire Umling village with a population over 250 people. The entire project activities were executed by the local communities themselves with technical support from the district administration and forest officials.</p> <p>A community group comprising of five individuals was formed as a core team to execute the project. About 10 acres of degraded forest was re-forested with local plant species. A new water tank was constructed with a capacity to store water even during lean season. For community purpose, an awareness and education program was conducted where over 180 people participated. Some critical watershed areas were marked and fenced to protect from cattle and human interventions. There was a common understanding among the local community that henceforth the community will own the watershed area and no activities like grazing, collection of firewood, timber or any other resources would be allowed in order to safe guard the water source. An agreement will be signed soon.</p> <p>BhWP will continue to monitor the impact of the project and would collect information for future references.</p>
<p>Strategic Goal 3</p> <p>To generate and share knowledge on sustainable water resource management principles and practice among all stakeholders</p>	<p>Outcome Challenge 1</p> <p>In all CWP's, water professionals will integrate IWRM principles in their work through awareness and capacity building</p>	<p>Awareness Poster on World Water Day 2011</p> <p>With an objective to inform the urban dwellers on the importance of proper management of water resources, a poster that says how water is scarce and how people compete to avail the resource was designed and distributed. The poster also contains tips on how people should sensibly use water and avoid the water shortage problem in cities.</p>
<p>Strategic Goal 3</p> <p>To generate and share knowledge on sustainable water resource management principles and practice among all stakeholders</p>	<p>Outcome Challenge 3</p> <p>In all CWP's, youth and women (school, college and university) will integrate the IWRM principles in their lives</p>	<p>World Water Day Celebration, 22 March 2011</p> <p>With a broad aim to educate and raise the awareness level of the citizen on the global importance of water as a very scarce resource, BhWP advocated the celebration of World Water Day 2011.</p> <p>Through BhWP's initiation, the World Water Day, 2011 was marked in all the 20 districts in Bhutan. Although there was no financial support to all, BhWP informed all</p>

		<p>district administrations on the significance of the day. Accordingly, the district administrations have instructed the schools to mark the day and as a result, hundreds of schools across the country celebrated the World Water Day in their own little ways.</p> <p>Reports received from schools indicated that there were lots of awareness activities, stream cleaning, water source cleaning, talks on the importance of water, some literary activities like debates, quizzes, slogans on water and speeches by students during morning assembly. Some schools have also involved local leaders and communities in the program in order to create awareness and share the responsibility.</p> <p>As a major event, with financial support from BhWP, Khasadrapchu Middle Secondary School in Thimphu marked the World Water Day 2011 in a grand way. Among the students and teachers, guests from the National Environment Commission, Ministry of Education, Thimphu Municipality, Royal Society for Protection of Nature, Bhutan Water Partnership, local leaders and communities participated in the program.</p> <p>Singing of World Water Day theme song by students, speeches by teachers and guests, extempore speeches by students, art completion on water, display of the water quality report and some cultural activities were the major programs for the day.</p> <p>The impact of the program would be that hundreds of students and local communities were made aware of the importance of water in our life and in the light of Climate Change, how water resources will be affected in the mountain eco-system of Bhutan.</p>
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PART 4: REPORT BY INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP (IWP)

1. Wainganga Integrated River Basin Management Master Planning:

For preparing a sound and manageable Integrated River Basin Management Master Plan for Wainganga river basin, data on hydrology, rainfall, water quality, environment, socio-economic conditions, meteorology, etc. would be one of the most integral part of the project. Wainganga river basin is spread in 160 watersheds and has 61 Monitoring Stations. Collection of data by our West Zone Water Partnership Coordinating agency; Gomukh Trust, Pune which started in February, 2011 from regional Government Departments including the Water Resources Department, Forest Survey of India, Agriculture Department, Fisheries Department, Department of Soil and Land use Survey, Geological Survey of India is still continuing. As far as collection of data from Monitoring Stations (MSs) is concerned, it has been collected from 24 MSs. Prior to the work of data collection, a meeting of stakeholders of Wainganga River Basin was held to discuss the approach and modalities for collection of data and thereafter a provisional list of sub basins along with their watersheds was prepared and Maharashtra Groundwater Survey and Development Board was first approached for providing the data related to the Board. It is expected that the work of data collection would be completed by March end and the same would be analyzed in April, 2011 before the actual work of planning and preparing the Integrated River Basin Management Master Plan for Wainganga river basin begins. Few difficulties are being faced by the staff of our West Zone Water Partnership Coordinating agency; Gomukh Trust, Pune in collecting the data.

2. Workshop on Status of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and its Effective Implementation in Rajasthan (India) on World Water Day - 22nd March, 2011:

A one day Seminar-cum-Workshop on Status of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in the State of Rajasthan for effective implementation of New State Water Policy was organized on World Water Day i.e. 22nd March, 2011. This one day workshop was the continuation of India Water Partnership (IWP) efforts during year 2010 for promoting IWRM in the State of Rajasthan. In the second phase during 2011, IWP supported Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti, Udaipur to further work on strengthening the Water User Groups (WUGs), NGOs, PRI members, Engineers and Administrative officers in Rajasthan by building their capacities for proper and effective implementation of new State Water Policy and promoting IWRM.



Participants at the Workshop-cum-Seminar

Towards this endeavour, the JSS organized the above Workshop-cum-Seminar on World Water Day (22nd March, 2011) along with its other strategic partner organizations; Dr M S Mehta Memorial Trust and Vidya Bhawan Polytechnic College. Former Foreign Secretary, Govt of India, Mr. Jagat S Mehta, Padam Bhushan Award Winner inaugurated the workshop.

The workshop was attended by State government representatives and other stakeholders. Dr R C Purohit, Dean, College of Technology and Engineering, MPUAT, Mr B R Khaturia, Water Resources Deptt, Govt of Rajasthan, Mr G P Soni, Former Supdtt Engineer, Water Resources, Deptt, Govt. of Rajasthan, Mr O P Mathur, Former Director, Central Ground Water Board, Govt of India, Mr A S Jodha, KVK Udaipur were the eminent officials present

in the workshop. Mr. Jagat S Mehta emphasized the need of synergic and continued efforts of government, civil society and PRIs for effective implementation of Rajasthan New Water Policy. The proposed water regulatory authority shall have representation of the civil society, he appealed to the Government. Mr. Anil Mehta explained the concept of IWRM tree. He said that in order to grow and establish the IWRM, four essential nutrients/inputs are required viz.(1) Stakeholder Participation, (2)Enabling Environment, (3)Eco-technology and 4) Good Governance. Mr Mehta also conveyed the message of Prof. S R Hashim, President, IWP and Dr Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP who has taken initiative to take up first review of State Water Policy of Rajasthan, status of IWRM in Rajasthan and effective implementation of the new water policy as a part of India Water Partnership Strategic Plan to focus on how IWRM can be translated effectively by empowering and capacity building of all stakeholders.



During seminar, the participants in different groups reviewed various provisions of the new State Water Policy and expressed gratitude towards the Rajasthan State government for including the IWRM as guiding approach for the water resource development in the state. The seminar concluded with the recommendation that to get the policy implemented at grass root level, and get reflected in all development plans, the capacity building of all stakeholders is a pre-requisite. The participants unanimously recommended that JSS with the support of IWP should organize capacity development workshops for stakeholder groups in the coming three months.

3. Sensitization Workshop on Water Conservation and Affordable Water Technologies and Best Practices on World Water Day from 22nd to 26th March, 2011 at Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

The water availability in the World is diminishing with faster rate due to growth of the population and industrialization. The water availability is further hampered due to the ongoing contamination of the water bodies, some caused by the callous anthropogenic activities while the others due to natural reasons. The limited freshwater resources are gradually diminishing. The groundwater levels in many places throughout the world have exhausted and the ones which remain are taken for granted and are being dirtied every passing day.

The increasing water contamination in Western Uttar Pradesh, especially Meerut has always been the concern for NEER Foundation. In this line, **the NEER Foundation with the support of India Water Partnership (IWP) organized Sensitization workshop on water conservation and affordable water technologies and best practices on the occasion of World Water Day from 22nd to 26th March, 2011 at Meerut, Uttar Pradesh through different activities spanning over a period of five days.** The main focus of the events was to draw everybody's attention on water conservation and water quality protection and its impact on human health.

All the activities chosen were planned in an innovative matter so that it involves a greater and active participation of the community and more importantly creates a larger impact. In the coming days, the efforts will certainly bear fruits in terms of action to protect the water of Meerut from further contamination. The details of various activities organized on this occasion are as under:

A) Water Audit in Ten Schools of Meerut:

Ten schools of Meerut were provided with an audit form to document the current water use and management practices of their school. Vidya Global Public School, Meerut was recognized as the best school, making best of every drop of the falling rain through a rainwater harvesting structure and a waste water treatment plant installed in their school campus. The harvested rainwater is used for various purposes and is sent down to aquifers, contributing to the increase in water level of the area. The treated waste water is used in the gardens. Second was Godwin Public School and Army Public School came third. All these schools were provided with a certificate, poster and an appreciation letter for their noble cause.



B) Awareness Meeting with the Good Morning Club of Meerut:

Good Morning Club of Meerut is a group of around eighteen people who meet every morning to discuss about the nature and environment. A meeting was organized by NEER Foundation with the club members on the issue of "Water Quality of Meerut and its implications on the residents of Meerut". It is a fact that the water

quality of Meerut is decreasing rapidly and that studies conducted by NEER Foundation have confirmed presence of heavy metals and pesticides in the drinking water sources. These findings were discussed in the meeting and strategy was planned to discuss the increasing water contamination in Meerut, with the district administration.

C) Drawing Competition and Sensitization of Students at BDS Institute:

A drawing competition was organised at BDS Institute, Jagriti Vihar, Meerut where about 50 schools of Meerut participated. The topic for the competition was 'Status of Water Quality of Meerut in your eyes'. Students came up with impressive drawings and showed realistic pictures of Meerut's water quality in their illustrations.

The best drawings were awarded with a certificate and appreciation letter. Best 20 drawings will be compiled in the form of a report entitled 'Water Quality Status of Meerut through Children's Eyes' which will be disseminated to all IWP partners. The drawing competition was followed by a presentation and documentary screening to educate and sensitize 200 students of the institute on 'Clean Water for a Healthy World'.



D) PGM International School Students to Decide if Kali is a River Once Worshipped or Just a Drain:

Students of the school were taken to the Kali River in a group accompanied by their teachers. They were educated on the historical importance, present pollution existing in the river, reasons behind the pollution and NEER Foundation's future strategy to revive this dead river through community participation. 'Seeing is more than believing', such is the saying. So, the students were also made to test water through water testing kits provided by the organisation. They tested a few parameters and found the harmful levels of the pollution.

E) Who's Better at the Cost of Water?! Awareness Generation through Hair Saloons and the Vehicle Service Centres:

Three prominent hair saloons namely Hair Apeel at Samrat Shopping Mall, Meerut; The Head Master and Sunrise Hair Saloon at Shastri Nagar, Meerut were visited and educated on water education. The organisation then discussed their water usage in their daily activities. It was shocking to learn that these saloons waste a large quantity of water. They were motivated to change their habits to use water and become 'water savers'. The details are as follows;

Hair Apeel Saloon	The Head Master	Sunrise Hair Saloon
Present Water Usage On Per Shampoo – 4 to 5 litres 8-10 shampoos done everyday. On Shampoo per day – 40 to 50 litres On hair cutting and shaving – 9 to 10 litres everyday.	On Per Shampoo – 4 to 5 litres 25 to 30 shampoos done everyday. On Shampoo per day – 125 litres On hair cutting and shaving – 5 to 7 litres everyday.	Hair Cutting – 7 to 8 litres

On the other hand, an ordinary barber shop was visited and discussed about their water usage in daily activities. Similar exercise was done with three prominent vehicle service centres namely Vikrant Service Centre, Rajsneh Automobile Service Centre and Fairdeal Service Centre located at Meerut. During discussion, it was learn that the water usage per day of Vikrant is about 605 litres of water per day and that of Rajsneh and Fairdeal is about 1130 litres.

The heads of these centres and the workers were educated about the depleting water levels and the need to conserve fresh water as and where possible. They were urged to

- Avoid cleaning their centres with running water through pipes.
- Install water treatment plant and recycle water as much possible, using it for some purpose.
- Use pressure pump while washing the cars which saves about 30 percent of water to what is being used presently.
- Adopt rainwater harvesting.

F) 'Water Walk' by Students of CCS University, Meerut:

A 'Water Walk' was organised with the participation of the students of CCS University, Meerut. Informative quotes and messages were delivered through placards. During the walk, local residents were motivated to

conserve water through filling of Water saving pledge forms and they were informed about the simple ways of keeping water quality healthy which they can practice at home like boiling of water, proper storage source etc.

G) Meeting with the Residents of Jalalpur Village:

Jalalpur village is located on the banks of highly polluted Kali River in Meerut district. This village is in the clutches of pollution and is witnessing continuously increase in diseases and deaths.

On the occasion of World Water Day, a meeting was organised at the village to plan out some plan of action to be followed by NEER Foundation towards restoring Jalalpur.

4. Sustainable Water Resources Management Approaches to Effectively Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Villages of Jharkhand:

To use IWRM approaches to effectively address adaptation to climate change and other emerging challenges at national level, India Water Partnership has supported Action for Food Production (AFPRO), New Delhi to undertake a study on **Sustainable Water Resources Management Approaches to effectively address Adaptation to Climate Change in villages of Jharkhand**". Under this study, networking with local agencies/organizations/institutions, research organizations will be done to understand the practices of using low cost saving technologies promoted by these organizations/institutions to address adaptation to climate change as the Jharkhand state is most vulnerable because of the heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture, poor level of water control and poor replenishment of reservoirs. Drought and floods are particular threats to food security and are expected to become more frequent, more intense and less predictable as a consequence of climate change.

As economy of the state is rooted in agriculture and majority of population to the extent of 80 % is engaged in agricultural sector, the climate change poses serious implications on food security. Keeping in view this background IWP with the support of AFPRO is working on identifying and promoting various methods used by the community for water saving.

The study findings reveal the following:

- Dry land farming is being adopted in upland regions. Crops like maize, goda paddy, arhar, gram etc. are being taken all over the state.
- The SRI System of Paddy cultivation is gradually being adopted by the farmers across the state. First hand information obtained from the farmers is that the growth of paddy is much superior in case of SRI method than the traditional method. In the drought or water scarce condition, SRI is much better than the traditional methods.
- The community is having the practice of constructing channels for irrigation. With these channels, water is conveyed to fields. But due to shortage of funds, the channels are not lined. This results in loss of water during conveyance.
- Discussions with community and actual field conditions revealed that the Drip Irrigation system is effective. However, due to higher initial cost and maintenance is the constraint for poor and marginal farmers.
- Central upland rice research institute, Hazaribagh has developed improved variety of paddy seed called as "Sebhagi". This is suitable for upland and its duration is 70-80 days.

Future Strategy:

Further consultations will be held with other organizations in different parts of the State to identify the indigenous low cost water saving technologies adopted and used by the communities in different areas. Based upon the information received, field visits will be conducted and accordingly case studies will be tried to be prepared.

5. Meeting to Review the Proposed Road Map on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Prepared by Odisha Government with the Technical Assistance of ADB, and to Prepare a New Road Map for Future:

On the occasion of World Water Day, with the support of India Water Partnership, the Eastern Zonal Water Partnership (EZWP) and Odisha Water Forum (OWF) organized a preparatory meeting on 22nd March, 2011 in Agramee premises to discuss the Road Map prepared by Odisha State Govt with the technical assistance of ADB and to prepare a new Road Map for future with people's participation. The meeting was

also aimed to discuss about the present status of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Odisha and future strategy.

Convener of OWF Achyut Das of Agragamee presided over the meeting and set the agenda by raising questions as to whether the present developments in the water sector in the state of Odisha needs to be thought upon very carefully, whether they are good for the citizens of Odisha or in the long run they will marginalize the already marginalized ones. The guest of honor, Er. Sridhar Behera, Retired Engineer-In Chief said that Odisha is one of the states where the Water Policy provides first priority to drinking water and the second priority is accorded to environmental flows. Though Odisha is still a surplus state in case of most of the river basins, it is not far that we may become a water deficit state if no much priority is accorded to water conservation in the state. He opined that the water conservation should be taught to the school students. At least the future generation should be aware of the options before us. Er. Behera discussed on the different aspects of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and opined that flood management and prevention of pollution of water especially by the urban wastes should be a part of the IWRM strategy.

Chief Speaker & Convenor of Eastern Zonal Water Partnership (EZWP, India) Mr. Tapan Padhi (National Institute for Development) informed the house about the limitations of the IWRM Road Map already prepared by Odisha Government. He said that without deciding the framework for the effective participation of people in the implementation of IWRM it will prove to be a futile effort for the realization of the goal of IWRM. The proposed road map has stressed only of the economic sustainability and given only a leap service for the people's participation. In the proposed framework for the River Basin Organisations, without effective capacity building of the farmers and the commoners, the corporate houses and the powerful will be calling the shots with respect to water allocation as well as management of the river basins and the farmers and other marginalized unorganized groups will be only mute spectators. The present road map needs substantial changes to be implementable in Odisha. Mr. Padhi stressed that there is a need for the Civil Societies to engage with the IWRM implementation process rather than outrightly rejecting that and becoming mute spectators. He declared that in the last week of April, Odisha Water Forum (OWF) and Eastern Zonal Water Partnership (EZWP-India) will organize a meeting to discuss the opportunities and challenges thrown up by IWRM and to come out with a Road Map for the civil society organizations with respect to grounding of IWRM in the context of Eastern Zone.

Mr. Aurobindo Behera, IAS, Chief Secretary of Forest and Environment Department of Government of Odisha was the chief guest for the meeting. In his remarks he stressed on the coordinated efforts by the different departments, and common man for effective water resources management in the context of climate change. He opined that it is very important to critically analyze long term impact of different changes being proposed now.

Members of different civil society organizations, retired and serving government officials as well as media persons attended this meeting and opined on the water issues confronting the state of Odisha. At the end Natya Chetana, a Theatre Action Group presented a street theatre on Water.

On the occasion of World Water Day, Tapan Kumar Padhi, Director of National Institute for Development (NID) and Convenor of Eastern Zonal Water Partnership featured in three news reports by three local television channels namely Odisha Television, MBC and KANAK TV. Apart from this he also was one of the panelists in the live discussion on Water Challenges of Odisha in KANAK TV on 22nd March 2011.

6. Strengthening of Parimal Area Water Partnership (PAWP), Dhenkanal District, Odisha by Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA) supported by India Water Partnership (IWP):

In the past two rounds of action spanning over a period of two years i.e. 2008-10, AIRA-IWP joint action on water in the Dhenkanal district of Odisha has certainly gained some ground. By the end of the previous term (ending October 2010), there have been formed 16 Micro Water Partnerships, 02 small area water partnerships and 01 Area Water Partnership (with the above constituents) named "Parimal Area Water Partnership." A number of activities were undertaken to educate and build the capacity of stakeholders including farmer, WUGs, PRI members, Govt. officials, NGOs, CBOs to promote IWRM in and around PAWP through workshops (at village, block & district level), field visits, organizing meetings, networking, water campaigns, wall writing, Liaison/Linkages with other departments such as Agriculture & horticulture, Forest & Environment, Soil conservation & institutions like Krishi Vigyan Kendra etc.

During 2011 AIRA would focus to strengthen and broaden the scope of PAWP with the envisaged activities such as ; Strengthening / consolidating the MWPs & LWPs and also the PAWP constituents as a whole ; Mapping of industries and water sources for reference (with water sources already visibly polluted and also likely to be polluted); Organising all stakeholders affected or likely to be affected by the growing water pollution/shortage/misuse; Capacity Building trainings on Irrigation Management System & Campaigns (additional rounds); Attempting at holding negotiations with local public bodies, govt. administration for needful action; Involvement of local media and anti-pollution action groups on water as well as right to life; documentation, monitoring & follow-up.

On 30th March, 2011, PAWP volunteers and AIRA staff were involved in a district level convention of peasants on water and farm sector issues under the title -Krishak Kranti Samabesh. In the convention. This mega event required elaborate contact and mobilization of peasants, farm-sector workers and community leaders. In the convention, more than 2000 people were present at the Dhenkanal stadium.



(Farmers Convention at Dhenkanal Stadium on Water & Farm Sector Issues - Published in SAMBADA on 31/03/2011)

7. Participation of Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP in Conclave on Business and Climate Change:

Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP participated in a Conclave on Business and Climate Change organized by CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development on 15 March 2011 at Le Meridien, New Delhi. Mr. Suresh Prabhu, GWP Ambassador gave the keynote address at the session on **“Investing in Climate Change Solutions”** at the Conclave.

PART 5: REPORT BY NEPAL WATER PARTNERSHIP (NWP)

1. Appointment of a Research Consultant:

Nepal Water Partnership/JVS has appointed a Research Consultant Dr. Ravi Sharma Aryal of Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS) on March 1, 2011 to review the existing laws particularly in relation to the ownership and right to use water under the program entitled "The Law on Ownership and Right to Water".

2. Participation in Abu Dhabi Dialogue Knowledge Forum Small Grant Program (ADDKF/SGP) Launch Workshop:

Dr. Dhruva Pant, member, Nepal Water Partnership/JVS participated in ADDKF/SGP Launch Workshop from March 2 to March 3, 2011 in Kathmandu. Nepal Water Partnership/JVS is in the process of developing a regional research proposal in collaboration with SaciWATERs, India and University of Kabul, Afghanistan. Nepal Water Partnership/JVS is the lead institution and Dr. Pant is the team leader in developing the proposal.

3. Participation in Nepal National Water Week 2011:

On the occasion of the World Water Day and World Meteorological Day, 2011, Nepal Water Partnership/JVS participated in a week long program (Nepal National Water Week-2011) from March 17 to March 23, 2011. Mr. Iswer Raj Onta, Chairperson of Nepal Water Partnership/JVS, was the member of the Main Organizing Committee for Nepal National Water Week-2011. The main program highlights were Online E-discussion, Press Meet, Water Parade, Workshops, Water Fair, TV/Radio talk programs and regional programs within different areas of Nepal.

4. Appointment of a Research Consultant:

Nepal Water Partnership/JVS has appointed Dr. Dibya Ratna Kansakar as a Research Consultant on March 17, 2011 to review the existing laws particularly in relation to extraction and utilization of groundwater under the program entitled "The Law and Legislation on Groundwater".

5. 118th Executive Committee Meeting (ECM):

The 118th ECM of Nepal Water Partnership/JVS was held on March 22, 2011 in Kathmandu under the Chairmanship of Mr. Iswer Raj Onta. The meeting discussed programmatic and administrative issues of Nepal Water Partnership/JVS.

6. Visit of Japan Water Forum (JWF) Members:

Project Proposal entitled "Community based Water Supply and sanitation Program in Bhurtung VDC of Gulmi District, Nepal" submitted by Nepal Water Partnership/JVS was accepted by JWF in the screening phase. Ms. Kaori Kondo, Manager, JWF and Ms. Reiko Tanaka, Assistance Manager, JWF visited Nepal Water Partnership/JVS office on March 29, 2011. The executive committee of Nepal Water Partnership/JVS had a discussion with the JWF members regarding the project proposal and possible future collaboration. A field visit was organized for the visitors to Shikharapur Community Campus of Sesh Narayan Village where Nepal Water Partnership/JVS had conducted training and discussion program on 14th Sept., 2010.

7. 119th Executive Committee Meeting (ECM):

The 119th ECM of Nepal Water Partnership/JVS was held on March 31, 2011 in Kathmandu under the Chairmanship of Mr. Iswer Raj Onta. The meeting mainly focused on the issue of NWP accreditation.

8. Preparatory Works on Climate Change Book in Local Language:

For the dissemination of the knowledge of climate change, its impacts and its various other issues, a book is being published by Nepal Water Partnership/JVS. Some preparatory works in defining the scope of the book and the identification of the consultant is undergoing.

9. Replacement:

With the resignation of Mr. Pradeep Mathema, the Director of Nepal Water Partnership/JVS, Mr. Prakash Gaudel, (Trainee Manager) is the new contact person for Nepal Water Partnership/JVS effective from April 1, 2011.

PART 6: REPORT BY PAKISTAN WATER PARTNERSHIP (PWP)

1. Chairman, PWP, participated in the Abu Dhabi Dialogue Knowledge Forum's Small Grants Program Meeting held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 2-3 March 2011, wherein the concept of proposals to be funded under the ADD-G was highlighted by the ICIMOD who are managing this program on behalf of the World Bank.
2. The Country Coordinator, PWP, who is also assisting the Regional Chair, GWP-SAS as Support Officer was nominated to attend the First Asia Pacific Synthesis Meeting which was scheduled in Tokyo from 15th to 16th March 2011 but due to the disastrous earthquake of 11th March and subsequent tsunami and nuclear mishap, the meeting was postponed. However, a brainstorming session was held at the JWP office on 15th March 2011, wherein the Country Coordinator pursued inclusion of the serious problems being faced by the South Asian region and bringing some discussion items highlighting potentials and opportunities available in South Asia.
3. A World Water Day Coordination Meeting was held in the Planning Commission with the arrangements by Pakistan Water Partnership. Representatives from the Planning Commission, Institution of Engineers Pakistan (IEP), Capital Development Authority (CDA), Islamabad, Partners in Sustainable Development (PSD), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) and Integrated Rural Development Organization (IRDO), participated in the meeting and three mega events were finalized to be carried out in Islamabad on 22nd March, 11th, 25th and 30th April as follows:
 - a. 22 March 2011 World Water Day celebrations including seminars, walks and awareness material distribution
 - b. 11 April 2011 Awareness Walk at Blue Area, Islamabad under arrangements by IEP with support of PWP
 - c. 25 April 2011 World Water Day Consultative Workshop in Planning Commission
 - d. 30 April 2011 Inauguration of a book on Water Awareness under arrangements of SDPI.
4. World Water Day was celebrated all over the country under PWP, AWP's and partner organizations.
5. Sarawan AWP, Mastung celebrated World Water Day on 22nd March and held an awareness seminar wherein the stakeholders and partners were taught water conservation and proper use of, and better water management in the AWP areas.
6. PWP in collaboration with IUCN, Balochistan and other local partners celebrated World Water Day 2011 in Quetta under the chairmanship of Sardar Muhammad Tariq, Regional Chair, GWP-SAS. Importance of water for cities was highlighted among the participants of a walk arranged at Quetta. The participants took oaths to prevent wastage of water and reduce / eliminate unwanted use of water in the hilly city of Quetta.
7. PWP Board of Directors and Annual General Meetings were held on 29th March 2011 wherein the 2010 Annual Progress Report, Audited Accounts and 2011 Work Plan, Budget and Activities Planned were discussed and presented to the Partners. The 2011 Auditors were also approved by the BoD and AGM.
8. Photo Gallery:



Sarawan AWP, Mastung celebrated World Water Day on 22 March and held an awareness seminar wherein the stakeholders and partners were taught water conservation and proper use better water management in the AWP areas.



PWP's 25th BOD Meeting held in PWP Office on 29 March 2011



PAKISTAN WATER PARTNERSHIP
11th Annual General Meeting

A view of roundtable during PWP's 11th Annual General Meeting held in PWP Office, Islamabad on 29 March 2011 after the BOD Meeting.

PART 7: REPORT BY SRI LANKA WATER PARTNERSHIP (SLWP)

1. Programme on Water, Hygiene and Sanitation for School Community:

Continuing programme undertaken annually by the Nilwala AWP and University of Ruhuna in the Southern Province. This year it focused on schools in the Kamburupitiya Division of Matara District. Programme is in collaboration with District Secretary, NetWwater, Environmental organizations and Medical Officer of Health. This year special focus is on sanitation in view of SACOSAN to be held in April and based on survey on Sanitation undertaken in Matara Schools in 2010. Programme includes an art and essay competition with prizes for those selected. Programme intends to build awareness of school children on water, sanitation and hygiene, disseminate knowledge on proper sanitary requirements and maintenance and importance of water quality and hygienic and healthy food consumption. Theme was **Effect of water and food habits for health and sanitation on school children**. 13 teachers from 21 schools, 118 students and 25 participants from the University of Ruhuna Faculty of Agriculture participated in the Seminar. 26 students participated in the Essay Competition and 3 were awarded prizes. 393 students had participated in the painting competition at the primary school level and 3 were selected for prizes. 139 students participated in the junior section and 98 in the senior section painting competition. 3 prizes for each section were awarded. A total of 150 students and 22 teachers from proximity schools participated in the essay and painting competitions. Governor of the Southern Province Hon. Kumari Balasuriya was Chief Guest and Acting Vice Chancellor of the University of Ruhuna, Prof. Gamini Senanayake was Guest of Honour.

2. Tree Planting in Source Area of Maha Oya (Establishment of a Plant Nursery):

Maha oya AWP continued its source area and river bank conservation programme with a special programme for Water Day where a plant nursery of 10,000 plants was established for its planting programme in 2011. 110 participants who are members of the AWP, Environmental NGO / CBO leaders and members of Rahalgala / Ambuluwawa / Bo-ella reserve numbering 60 and senior school children representing 6 schools participated in the training / awareness meeting and collection of planting material on 20th March (Sunday) for Water Day which fell on Tuesday, 22nd March. Most participants excepting school children are available only on Sundays / holidays. Planting programme has been fixed from 8.30 am to 2.30 pm on Saturday 2nd April.

3. Art exhibition and Water Day awareness activity in Nugawela Balika Vidyalaya:

This was held in connection with water day on 25th March. The main focus this year was on school sanitation and the event will covered art, posters and cartoons. Items selected will be displayed at the SACOSAN Exhibition being held in Colombo from 3rd -5th April. In addition, Nugawela Girls College will be the site for a field visit by the SACOSAN delegates to Sri Lanka. World Water Day 2011 theme of Responding to Urban Challenges will be also highlighted under this event.

250 children and 10 teachers and the Principal participated in this programme. The Chief Guest was the Additional Zonal Director of Education. The Art Exhibition focussed on use of rainwater harvesting and maintenance of sanitation systems and toilet facilities. 9 prizes were awarded with 3 for each group. The Children presented a short drama of 10 minutes on benefits of rainwater harvesting, and in appreciation of the efforts of the school children on maintenance of school sanitation facilities and garbage disposal, a grant of LKR 30,000/- was made by SLWP. The programme was a collaborative effort of SLWP and its Partner IPID with support from the National Water Board, Education Department and Community Health Specialist of the Central Province.



4. Deduru Oya AWP Field Trip for School Children:

Deduru Oya AWP arranged a field trip for 41 school children to Kolamuna Oya, Bingiririya on 24th March (22nd was zonal inspection day). This was a major river sand mining site that has now been gradually rehabilitated and a bank protection / replanting programme was undertaken by the AWP over the last two years and after the recent floods. Based on this programme a regular SLWP Schools Programme (Sisu Jala Hamuwa) will be held in early May on IWRM, School Sanitation, Availability of Drinking Water and Water Quality for 130 children and teachers.

5. Media Training for SACOSAN:

Sri Lanka Water Partnership in collaboration with South Asian Women in Media (SAWM) carried out a Pre-SACOSAN media training on Reporting Water and Sanitation Matters for 25 media persons at the CENWOR auditorium on the 29th of March. Ms. Shamini Boyle, Chair, SAWM, Ms. Kusum Athukorala, Chair, SLWP / NetWwater, Ms. Dilrukshi Handunnetti, Eng. Deepthi Sumanasekera, NWSDB and Eng. Wasala / UNICEF and Ms. Anoma Rajakaruna were resource persons for this activity. The participants also carried out a field visit to Gotampura, an underserved urban community where upgraded sewage systems are being installed. They spoke with the community leadership who indicated that the community is paying part of the costs of sewage systems and will levy an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) fee.

