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CONTENTS

	Page No.
Part 1: Report by GWP-SAS Regional Office	2
Part 2: Report by Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP)	3 - 5
Part 3: Report by Bhutan Water Partnership (BhWP)	6
Part 4: Report by India Water Partnership (IWP)	7 - 10
Part 5: Report by Nepal Water Partnership (NWP)	11
Part 6: Report by Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP)	12
Part 7: Report by Sri Lanka Water Partnership (SLWP)	13

PART 1: REPORT BY GWP-SAS REGIONAL OFFICE

The newly appointed Regional Coordinator of the Global Water Partnership's South Asia office, Mr. K. A. U. S. Imbulana, assumed duties on the 13th of May 2011.

PART 2: REPORT BY BANGLADESH WATER PARTNERSHIP (BWP)

1. Training of Trainers (ToT) on IWRM and Its Practices for Regional Level Water Managers



Dr.K.Azharul Haq delivering his speech after concluding session

A six day long training program, “Training of Trainers (ToT) on IWRM and Its Practices for Regional Level Water Managers” was conducted by CEGIS with the financial assistance of the Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) from the 21st to the 26th of May 2011. The initiative of the training has been taken as part of the ongoing efforts on training and familiarizing the professionals and stakeholders with the concept of IWRM. The objective of this training program was to develop a group of trainers from different organizations who will be able to organize and conduct training courses on IWRM in their respective organizations.

The training consisted of the following fourteen modules:

Sl. No.	Modules
1.	Introduction to IWRM
2.	Guidelines for Participatory Water Management with PRA tools
3.	Stakeholder Analysis and Community Roles in IWRM
4.	IWRM Practice for Agricultural Development
5.	Practice of Culture Fisheries to Enhance the Quality of Life
6.	Analysis of Regional Water Resources, Issues and Conflicts
7.	Water Related Disaster Management
8.	Environmental and Social Monitoring of Water Development Projects
9.	Climate Change Adaptation, Water Resource Management and Rehabilitation
10.	Planning and Implementation Procedure of Water Development Projects in Bangladesh
11.	Tendering Procedure of the Government for Water Development Activities in Bangladesh
12.	Impacts of Local Interventions on River Systems in Bangladesh
13.	Case Studies on Participatory Activities in IWRM Practiced Projects, KJDRP / WMIP / Others
14.	Field Visit on IWRM Projects and Exercises

The training program has been arranged for active participation of the regional level water managers and professionals from different Government, Autonomous, NGOs, institutions and committees. Around 23 participants from several GOs, NGOs and universities attended the training program. Resource persons and experts from CEGIS, BUET, BRAC University, NGOs and other organizations having national and international reputations conducted the training modules. The exclusive six days training program was designed in such a way that the participants had discussion based lectures to understand the state of art of IWRM concept and its applicability as well as exposure to field condition.

The training was delivered through two sessions, a five day lecture session on the IWRM and its Practices and a one day field visit session to gain practical experience on IWRM application. The first session included about 21 lectures while the second session allowed the trainees to take part in the practical application of IWRM in a project of Bangladesh Water Development Board naming **North Rupganj Water Conservation Project** at Gazipur and Rupganj area. In the field trip the trainees were divided into three groups. Three separate exercises have been given to the three groups, so that all the participants get unique opportunity to practice theoretical and practical aspects of IWRM principles. After the field visits, participants made group presentation to share and exchange their views and findings. Each group presented their individual presentation in the training program. It is expected that the participants of this courses would become successful trainers and would be able to train up other officials/professionals in their respective offices.

2. Training Workshop on “Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) for the Youth of Bhairab River AWP”

With the support of Bangladesh Water Partnership, Bhairab River & Gorai River Basin Area Water Partnership and Initiative for Right View (IRV) organized a day long training workshop on Integrated Water Resource

Management (IWRM) on 13 May 2011, at VIP lounge, Khulna press club, Khulna. The training session was divided into two parts.

In the inaugural session Professor Dr. Muhammad Alomgir, Vice Chancellor, KUET was present as chief guest. Among the special guests Principal Rehana Akter and Mollah Safikur Rahman, Associate Professor, Environment Science Discipline, Khulna University were present. The session was chaired by. Firoz Ahmed, Convener, Bhairab River Area Water Partnership.

In the second session(technical session) three facilitators, Nazia Hasan, Lecturer, Environment Science Discipline, Khulna University, Zihan Al Tuhin, Assistant Engineer, LGED, Khulna and Md. Azizur Rahman, Senior Zonal Trainer, IPSWAM conducted the training.

Representatives form Southwest water youth forum, Gorai River Basin Area Water Partnership, IPSWAM Water management group took part in the training.



3. Executive Committee Meeting



EC Meeting held on 14 May 2011

The 33 EC Meeting and 2nd for the year 2011 was held on 14 May 2011. The principal agenda was the review of the progress of the 2011 work plan and the approval of the new constitution of the BWP. Find out 15 activities have been implemented upto 31 May 2011. Reports about these activities have been reported in the monthly progress reports. The rest of the activities are progressing satisfactorily.

The revised constitution has been finalized and will be submitted to the appropriate authority (Social Welfare Department) for approval.

The following two new staff has been appointed for BWP;

- i. Engr K. M. Zeba Rahman-Executive Secretary
- ii. Ms. Mukta Akter-Administrative & Accounts Officer

4. Findings on Productivity of Land in Diverse Irrigation Systems (This is a delayed report from the 2010 work plan)

In Bangladesh most of the irrigation equipment are installed and managed by various groups or organizations these are categorized as i) public managed irrigation- BMDA ii) Private owned and operated systems-STW and iii) Public developed and community managed irrigation-for BADC and LGED some management system have already been changed with the passage of time and the change of organizational views. The system efficiencies also vary with the management practice.

Considering the situation above this study was undertaken to asses the technical, institutional and economical feasibility of these irrigation management systems with a developed questionnaire to ascertain the productivity of land with the financial support of Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP).

Publicly Developed and Community Managed Irrigation -

Two schemes of PANASI Project of BADC named Boro Harirspur and Parkholabaria DTW sub-projects under Natore sadar district were studied by the CIWM members. Both the system has water extracting means (submersible) of same capacity 18.75 kW and the discharge is 200m³/hr based on groundwater (GW) source. First one is buried pipe (BP) irrigation system have the area of coverage is 53 acre and the next one is managed by open channel system has the command area of about 33 acre.

The soil type of these schemes is sandy loom and crops under irrigation are Rice, Wheat, Jute, Groundnut, Garlic etc. The systems are managed by Shamitee (community) and BADC charged Tk 22,500.00 per year and the Shamitee claim irrigation charge Tk. 3,600.00 per acre/season for Rice and Tk. 600.00 per acre/irrigation for other crops from their client. Electricity cost also be borne by the Shamitee, this amount is about Tk. 45 to 50 thousand during the irrigation season but the overall maintenance and trouble shooting

managed by the BADC. Usually the farmers under these schemes apply irrigation 40 to 45 times over the base period for rice crops and ensure 3-4 inch of water per irrigation. Other the Rice crops the field is irrigated up to the field capacity.

A surface water based irrigation project constructed by LGED named AGRONI, managed by a community (Water Management Somobai Shamitee Ltd.) also asses under this study. Only the infrastructure was developed by LGED and the overall management including operation, maintenance and troubleshooting was carried out by the Shamitee (Farmers' group). The system has 3120m pucca (brick lined) channel network with 11000 traditional earthen channels. The total command area under this scheme is 4000 acre with the irrigation pumps having capacity of 3100 m³/hr. The soil of the scheme is clay, and has large moisture holding capacity. Farmers usually supply irrigation once a week, so number of irrigation over the base period is 16 to 18 times and the irrigation charge is Tk. 1350 per acre for rice crops. In most of the land they produce paddy and a small area is covered by non-rice crops that cost irrigation charge of 300 Tk./acre/irrigation.

Publicly Managed Irrigation System –

An irrigation scheme implemented by Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) has been assessed by the study team. This Ground Water based irrigation scheme has been established by BMDA at Vashubihar, Shibgonj under Bogra district. The local people formed a Shamitee and pay Tk. 50 thousand as down payment but the system owner is BMDA. All repair maintenance including operation is done by BMDA but the pump operator and the coupon dealer are selected by the Shamitee and BMDA finally approves them officially. The system capacity is 180 m³/hr operated by a motor of 20hp with buried pipe irrigation system. The total irrigation network is about 2900m of which 2440 m buried pipe of 10 inch diameter and traditional earthen channel is 460 m. The total irrigation coverage is about 66 acre. The soil type is clay-loam farmers usually apply irrigation 15 to 18 times over the base period for rice crops and ensure 2 inch of water per irrigation. Other than the Rice crops the field is irrigated up to the field capacity and apply irrigations 2-4 based on various vegetables. Irrigation charge for rice crops Tk. 2100.00 per acre and Tk. 400 acre per irrigation for vegetable crops.

Privately Managed Irrigation Scheme –

A shallow Tube well has studied by the study team adjacent to the Academy compound. The village name is Jamunna Hat Para in Shajahanpur Upazilla of Bogra District. The system owner is Mr. Md. Yusuf Ali, a medium level farmer. The system capacity is 5000 l/hour operated by 5hp motor. Area of coverage with this means was 16 acre during last season. Conveyance system under the scheme is traditional earthen channel and total network length is about 304 meter including main, secondary and tertiary canals. He collected irrigation charge of Tk. 3600.00 acre for rice crops and Tk. 150-300 per acre per irrigation depending on varieties of vegetables and other crops.

Irrigation efficiencies for different scheme were evaluated. In buried pipe irrigation system it was found to be 90%-95%, whereas in pucca channel 80% and in traditional one it is 60%-65%. In earthen channel water loss is much more than the other systems as seepage and overflow takes place frequently. The irrigation coverage (36.66 acre/cusec) of BMDA managed schemes is higher than the other GW based schemes. Irrigation coverage in AGRANI scheme of LGED is the greater (129 acre/cusec) due to heavy soil in the scheme. Irrigation depth depends on soil type, it's 380 cm in light soil and 106 cm in heavy soil. Irrigation charge is less in surface water based irrigation scheme i.e. Tk. 1350 per acre but under the ground water schemes water charge of BMDA is less (Tk. 2100.00) compared to other schemes.

The coverage under public developed schemes is large compared to private owned schemes but the people are not interested to install such type of schemes due to high investment and clumsy management as well. So nowadays individual schemes have become popular over the country for its simplicity where the ground water table is with in the suction limit. But the areas where the GW table goes beyond the suction limit shallow tube wells are not effective. People of such region have no other alternatives but to go for large ones. So government should come forward to develop irrigation schemes where surface water is available during draught season. During extension of GW based schemes Government bodies should keep in mind to increase its coverage and efficiencies to ensure judicial use by introduction of buried pipe irrigation system.

PART 3: REPORT BY BHUTAN WATER PARTNERSHIP (BhWP)

The Bhutan Water Partnership has not submitted the report for the month of May 2011, due to the insignificance of activities carried out within the given period.

PART 4: REPORT BY INDIA WATER PARTNERSHIP (IWP)

1. Irrigation Water Issues Discussed with Minor Irrigation Department, Dhenkanal Division, Orissa for Redressal

As reported earlier that Parimal Area Water Partnership (PAWP) had been formed in Dhenkanal district of Orissa on 15th June, 2010 by Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, (AIRA), with the technical and financial support of India Water Partnership (IWP). Under the PAWP, 2 Local Area Water Partnerships (LAWP), 1 each in the Northern Ramial and Southern Indrajeet clusters, comprising of 8 Micro Area Water Partnerships (MAWPs) in each LAWP have been constituted.

10 villages (Salpada, Kusumjodi, Anlabereni, Khuntabati, Khatuahata, Jaka, Dakshinaposi, Kotagara, Kamagara and Kanpal under **Indrajeet Nallah**, 5 villages (Bhagirathipur, Jadapal, Kadua, Mahulpal and Godisahi) under **Chadeichhada & Kalabila Nallah** and two villages (Manitri and Jagannathpur) under **Sakha Ramial** which are exclusively dependant on land farming had to suffer a complete loss (90%+) on their summer vegetables and oil producing crops i.e, sesame and sunflower crops due to short supply of water from these water sources. To overcome this situation, PAWP Convener in collaboration with a district level farmers forum called "Dhenkanal Zilla Krushi Paribesh Suraksha Parishad" discussed this problem and after probing, it was learnt that 4 new power and steel plants of medium range apart from the existing plant of NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation) that are situated in the up-stream locations have caused the short supply of water. All these plants are drawing water from Samal Barrage and pull-wells on river Brahmani as well as from the incomplete main canals that hold water caused the low water level downstream and hence affected the farmers of these villages. As discussed in the LAWP and PAWP meetings, following action points have been taken;

- i. LAWP representatives Binayananda Sahoo, Barun Sahoo and Dibakar Sahoo met and discussed with the Junior Engineer & Assistant Engineer of Minor Irrigation Department, Kamakhyanagar to take up additional minor structures (new as well as repair of water harvesting/holding) on the Indrajeet Nallah before onset of Monsoon.
- ii. PAWP representatives Pramod Sethy, Parshuram Behera, Rabi Mallik and Convener Pradeep Sahoo met and discussed the water scarcity (short supply problem) with the Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Department, Dhenkanal Division with a request-cum-memorandum on behalf of the farming people of PAWP.
- iii. Also PAWP Co-Conveners G. S. Das and N. Mohapatra and members P. R. Behera and B. Sahoo have put in applications for technical information inclusive of development plan on the above water sources with the Executive Engineer, M.I. Division under RTI provisions.

After receipt of information on the development plan from district irrigation officials, the PAWP would discuss the issue and share the information with all stakeholders (farmers, water user groups, local panchyati representatives, etc.) by the end of June or early July to press for needful action by the sub-district/district/state level water authorities. (As per official predications the relatively early approaching of monsoon this year, PAWP is planning to get things done before the coming summer with continuous perseverance.)

PAWP Participation & Collaboration -

- i. PAWP members participated in local consultations/meetings of "Dhenkanal Zilla Krushi Paribesh Suraksha Parishad" (covering the district) and "Parimal Swarajya Vichar Manch", a Gandhian-Sarvodaya forum (covering the sub-district) on the water-environment issue and action.

PAWP members also participated in the sub-district level consultation on water, environment and livelihood issues held at Aluajharan on the 22nd of May 2011. PAWP Convener Shri P. Sahoo has been nominated as an adviser to the above forums.

- ii. LAWP members P. Behera, P. K. Sethy, R. N. Barik, R. C. Behera and D. Khilar participated in the "Shree Farmers & Water Management" convention jointly organized by the District Agriculture Office (Dhenkanal) and a local NGO ISWO at the Old Zilla Parishad Hall, Dhenkanal on 11th of May 2011.

Plan for Pre-Khariff Season Convention of PAWP -

As per the decision of the LAWPs, the above convention is planned to be held at Bhagirathipur during the 3 day long Rajo festival (from 14th to 16th June, 2011). Water and farming officials (Minor Irrigation / Irrigation / Pani Panchayat / Agriculture / Horticulture / Rural Development / RWSS etc.) apart from farmers' forums and media houses from the district and sub-district level will attend this Convention.

2. Steps Taken for Fishery Development Plan, One of the Sub-Plans of the Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Plan (IWRD & MP) for the Wainganga River Sub-Basin by the Western Zonal Water Partnership Coordinating Agency of the IWP

In 2010, West Zone Water Partnership Coordinating Agency, Gumukh Environment Trust for Sustainable Development, Pune (Gomukh Trust, Pune) started the planning process for preparation of IWRD&MP for Wainganga river sub-basin and held several meetings of the stakeholders to formulate the strategies for preparation of the plan with the financial support of India water partnership.

In 2011, the preparation of the plan kicked off with collection of primary and secondary data (from January-April) on many aspects of the plan except for fisheries. In May, 2011, Gomukh Trust focused on collecting data related to fishery as fishery development is one of the sub-plans of the IWRD&MP for Wainganga river sub-basin since a large number of fishing community resides in and around it. Promotion of fishery in the sub-basin will provide employment opportunities to enhance the socio-economic condition of the poor fishing community. Fisheries also offer opportunity to integrate tourism for angling and water-sports, and also create possibilities of exporting fish produce, and other fish by-products.

All types of information from Zilla Parishads, Reservoir authorities, Fisheries Departments and their branch offices have been collected. Data of Bhandara district has been collected and data from Gondia, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur districts is awaited. An inter-agency meeting was organized by the Godavari River Basin Corporation on the 31st May 2011, where details of the larger Godavari basin planning were discussed. Issues related to co-ordination between various agencies working on the sub-basins of Godavari river (Wainganga is one of the sub-basin of Godavari river) were discussed along with the process for bringing integration in the various sub-plans. Individual agencies were asked to present the work they have completed, the problems that they faced while completing the project and suggestions to the Water Resources Department for improving the planning process were discussed. Approaches for making water balance studies and water utilization were also discussed.

The Gosekhurd Dam is the biggest reservoir project in the Wainganga basin, which is under construction since the late 1980's. It is a highly controversial reservoir, and has faced severe problems in land acquisition, cost overruns, etc. The Gosekhurd Dam is an important case study in the Wainganga Planning project, as the region is suffering from a severe irrigation backlog and many impounding projects may be considered for addressing this gap. As part of the case study, a pre-impoundment and post-impoundment study will be done. Accordingly, data for the pre-impoundment condition from Bawanthadi-Wainganga confluence to Dhapewada has been obtained, and the post-impoundment data is being gathered. A special meeting will be held on 13th June 2011 for discussing the action plan for this study.

Consultation with Various Groups for Planning -

As part of the Gosekhurd Case study, WZWP coordinating agency have contacted the government representatives as well as the representatives of the project affected persons (PAPs) to discuss the causes of dispute in land acquisition, the packages, and delivery of the schemes. WZWP contacted the ex-Collector of Nagpur Division, Mr. Sanjay Mukherjee, who was responsible for accelerating the land acquisition process and negotiations with PAPs. Beside this, Shri Vilas Bondge of the Gosekhurd Prakalpa Grastha Sangharsh Samiti, who has been responsible in education, lobbying and representing the Gosekhurd PAPs at the national level, was also contacted.

An inter-agency meeting was organized by the Godavari River Basin Corporation on the 31st May 2011, where details of the larger Godavari basin planning were discussed. Issues related to co-ordination between various agencies working on the sub-basins of Godavari River were discussed along with the process for bringing integration in the various sub-plans. Individual agencies were asked to present the work they have completed, the problems that they faced while completing the project and suggestions to the Water Resources

Department for improving the planning process were discussed. Approaches for making water balance studies, water utilization were discussed.

3. Case Studies on Water Saving and Water Harvesting Technologies Adopted in Villages of Jharkhand

Water crisis in eastern India in the last two years has resulted to declare Jharkhand a drought affected state. Hence, there is a need to create awareness on water conservation methods at large scale. India Water Partnership with its partner NGO, Action for Food Production (AFPRO) is involved in documenting the best practices to sensitize communities/ NGOs/ CBOs on affordable water management practices adopted by the other organizations in the state of Jharkhand. To examine the water saving technologies as an instrument against climate change in drought affected Jharkhand state, AFPRO with the technical and financial support from India Water Partnership started collecting information on community practicing water saving technologies.



Water lifting using photovoltaic water pumps

Five case studies on water savings and water harvesting technologies adopted by people covering Hazaribagh, East Singhbhum, Latehar, and Ranchi districts of Jharkhand State under different projects of Government and State government were discussed during the visit of project area and interaction was made with the beneficiaries. The studies provide insights on appropriate technological options, process followed for execution and lessons that can be drawn for replication. These cases reflect Ground Water Recharge through Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting – Improving Source Sustainability (Case study of **St. Albert's College Ranchi city**), System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Cultivation: More Rice with Less Water (Case study of **Turkatar Village, Balumath Block, Latehar District**), Increase Storage Capacity of Check dam ensures

protective Irrigation (case study of **Dasokhap village** located in the **district of Hazaribagh**), Photovoltaic Water Pumps: Alternative Option for No Electric Zone (Case study of **Kanabandh Village, Churchu Block, Hazaribagh**), Drip Irrigation system: Potential Water Saving Agricultural Technique (Case study of **Village Gohala, Block Musabani, East Singhbhum**).

The case related to Drip Irrigation mainly talks about the lack of knowledge and capacity at local level. This also contributes in the learning that the subsidiary driven equipment/ hardware support alone cannot help the communities until it is combined with the capacity building for utilization, repair and maintenance. On the contrary, the Photovoltaic water pumps case in tribal village Kanabandh of district Hazaribagh shows that any technology if implemented properly ensures sustainable, reliable and long lasting system. The advantage of Solar Water Pumping system is low operating cost and low maintenance and is most suitable option where irregular supply of electricity persists. During discussion with the beneficiaries of the village, it was also learnt that executing agency had not only implemented the Solar Water Pumping system but also trained the villagers for repair and maintenance. The case studies will be discussed and disseminated in forthcoming meetings at district level sensitization workshop on water saving technologies.

4. Participation of Dr. Veena Khanduri, Executive Secretary, IWP in AWIS Partners Workshop Organized by the Water Integrity Network (WIN) in Berlin, Germany

Dr. Veena Khanduri represented Global Water Partnership-South Asia (GWP-SAS) & India Water Partnership (IWP) in AWIS Partners workshop organized by WIN Secretariat at Berlin, Germany on 19th & 20th May, 2011. Representatives from nine organizations participated in the workshop.

The Annotated Water Integrity Scan (AWIS) partners' workshop was the first step in establishing collaboration with the partners that recognize the added value of AWIS and are prepared to include the same in their work plans. Mr. Teun Bastemeijer, Director of WIN gave a brief of the AWIS which was developed in 2010 in collaboration with WIN Secretariat, Germany and International Water and Sanitation Centre, The Netherlands. Explaining to the participants, Dr. Teun said that AWIS responds to the call made in 2008 Global Water Corruption Report for participatory and qualitative tools to analyse corruption and enhance integrity of water services development and delivery. The aim of the workshop was to share the AWIS tool with partner

organizations, receive the feed-back from them and discuss potential improvement of the methodology, plan the dissemination of AWIS and define the next steps.

Participants were divided in two working groups. Necessary improvements of the AWIS manual were identified by the first group and it was agreed that promotional material and a number of short documents should be produced to make the AWIS tool more accessible to interested groups of people. Second group discussed potential contexts, in which the tool could be applied, the stepwise approach for the preparation of an AWIS workshop and the necessary follow up. The different partner organizations committed to explore their programme portfolios and activities at the country level. Dr. Ulrike Pokorski, GIZ suggested that a WIN representative could present AWIS at GIZ to find ways as how to integrate AWIS in to GIZ programmes. Dr. Veena Khanduri, GWP- South Asia/ IWP suggested that Maharashtra and Rajasthan would be potential states in India to implement AWIS in GWP/IWP country programmes.

It was decided that the experiences made with AWIS will be shared and the partner organizations will contribute to further developing the methodology and producing a final AWIS manual.

PART 5: REPORT BY NEPAL WATER PARTNERSHIP (NWP)

1. 121st Executive Committee Meeting (ECM)

The 121st ECM of GWP Nepal / JVS was held on May 18, 2011 in Kathmandu under the Chairmanship of Mr. Iswer Raj Onta. The meeting discussed programmatic and administrative issues of GWP Nepal / JVS.

2. Preparatory Work for IWRM Training

For the dissemination of the knowledge of IWRM principles and its applications in various district of Nepal a training is being organized by GWP Nepal / JVS. Some preparatory works in selecting the districts and the target groups are being undertaken.

PART 6: REPORT BY PAKISTAN WATER PARTNERSHIP (PWP)

1. Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP), during May 2011, developed comprehensive funding proposals for holding the Fourth South Asia Water Forum in Islamabad Pakistan on 15-17 November 2011 and submitted to USAID-Pakistan, ADB, World Bank, Embassies of Kingdom of Netherlands, Germany, Norway, Japan, Australia and England. PWP received regrets from ADB, World Bank and German Embassy. Whereas encouraging response is expected from Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands and USAID. Local partner institutions including Ministry of Water and Power, UNICEF and UNDP are expected to come up with partial financial or in-kind support for this vitally important regional event. GWP itself has flatly refused to provide any support for its own event.
2. PWP arranged two water filtration plants costing Rs. 3.7 million through Brig. Muhammad Aslam, Director PWP which were installed by Pakistan WAPDA in Manchar Lake area of Sindh Province to provide clean and hygienic drinking water to the Fishermen communities of this area. This activity completed in May 2011 and was highly appreciated by the Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan lauding name of Pakistan Water Partnership. Almost every major news paper of Pakistan. The two plants are producing high quality of potable water containing 150-200 parts per million (PPM) of total deposit solids (TDS) by treating saline effluent of Manchar Lake containing 4,000 PPM. Member (Water) WAPDA in a press release on 10 May 2011 informed that WAPDA arranged these two water treatment plants free of cost through Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP) Islamabad. The design capacity of each plant is 500 litres per hour and it can fulfil the drinking water requirements of 2,000-3,000 persons per day at the rate of 3 litres per day per person.
3. PWP, with the consent of the Regional Chair, GWP-SAS, proposed a regional target "By 2015, South Asia will reduce by 10% the number of chronically under-nourished children by providing specific calories of WHO standard through enhancing the water productivity." to the Secretariat of Asia-Pacific Water Forum for the upcoming 2nd Asia-Pacific Water Summit to be held at Bangkok, Thailand in February 2012.
4. PWP office was visited by the following partners during May 2011 to enhance collaborative efforts for imparting water awareness and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in the country;
 - i. Mr. Kaukab Iqbal, Chairman, Consumers Association of Pakistan.
 - ii. Mrs. Hamida Masood Shah, President, Women Welfare Association/ Regional Council Member Pakistan.
 - iii. Dr. Pervaiz Amir, Director, Asianics Agro-Dev International.

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

Maha Oya Mithuro (AWP) inaugurated a plant nursery including of medicinal plants and a distribution centre at Palpatha on 21st May. This event was attended by agency / local authority staff and political leaders. Chair SLWP participated at this event and visited the Borella site where planting and conservation activities have been undertaken. The AWP has undertaken a pollution survey of the river using 20 students from schools in the area. This was completed on 30th May and results will be presented shortly. A Street Drama 2 day Workshop has been arranged for 20 students (2 from each school) and 5 from Kandy timed for 25th and 26th June to be held by Prasanna Mahagamage. An elephant perahera is planned for July to highlight pollution issues (outcome of survey) and create public awareness on need for good environmental behaviour.

The 5th Programme Committee Meeting of SLWP was held on 27th May at IWMI. Programme for next two/three months was agreed on.

SLWP made a presentation of its programme as part of the IWMI Seminar Series to provide an insight on SLWP activities to IWMI staff and see possible areas for collaboration. Representatives of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations also attended the presentation and expressed interest and intent to collaborate on water activities with SLWP.