Arghyam

Safe, sustainable water for all

Annual Report 2015-16

Message from the Chairperson

Arghyam over the past year witnessed a series of developments in the ecosystem. We are witness to water becoming an issue of conflict as the demand has risen exponentially due to competing users amidst increasingly erratic rainfall patterns. Missing data and weak institutions have compounded the problems around water further.

There is visible intent among policy makers in improving our institutional architecture for water. The draft bills on water framework, groundwater and the ongoing efforts to reimagine our water institutions are encouraging developments. The need to accelerate better water governance is clearly being felt at the centre. It remains to be seen how the state governments ramp up their efforts overcoming the political dynamics around water.

As we continue our journey in our second decade, we will strive to provide frameworks for reliable, cost effective and ecologically sensitive solutions in water and sanitation. Even as this would entail covering all aspects of water because of the interconnectedness we will remain focused on securing lifeline water, most of which is groundwater. With the government machinery invested on universal access to sanitation, we are also examining the links between sanitation management and groundwater security.

Our support for innovative interventions and collaborative platforms across diverse geographies in participatory groundwater management, springshed management and water quality continue to shed exciting insights to learn and improve upon existing approaches. As always, we will continue to engage with the broader ecosystem for refining ideas and for expanding best practices. We also hope to leverage technology to generate data for advocating institutionalization of sustainable approaches in water management.

I thank those who have been with us through the course of our journey so far. We hope for your continued support in the years ahead. And we rededicate to our vision of safe and sustainable water for all.

Rohini Nilekani

Message from the CEO

Arghyam commemorated its decade in support of water sustainability and sanitation last year. Our partners' innovations in ideas of people-centric water and sanitation management are now increasingly gaining recognition with stakeholders from governments to industries.

Arghyam has supported the Participatory Groundwater Management program (PGWM) for more than half a decade. Positive results from interventions across five different hydro-geologies has encouraged other organizations to adopt the core set of principles informing groundwater management to achieve water security. Through the effort of our partners, the practice of PGWM has expanded to more than a thousand village communities across the nation with governments, corporations and other donor organizations also joining to help them with funds for planning and implementation. This year, we have partnered with the Tata Trust and Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) to scale PGWM further and also jointly advocate for sustainable groundwater management.

The Springs Initiative is another innovative networked platform that Arghyam initiated to revive and manage springsheds upon which livelihoods of millions of mountainous communities depend. The same principles underlining PGWM are being deployed here. A dozen organizations including governments and international organizations are a part of this informal coalition working on improving these mountain ecosystems and communities that are highly vulnerable to climate change.

Arghyam supported water quality networks continue to embed best practices in addressing fluoride and arsenic contamination in institutions across geographies.

Our work in the city of Bhuj is demonstrating that participatory principles of groundwater management are not utopian ideals in an urban context. Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) is working alongside Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT) to document and come up with groundwater management guidelines in urban planning. Arghyam continues to support efforts in improving liquid waste management practices in small towns. In the coming year, we will have an operational framework for fecal sludge management in Tamil Nadu as per the government's guidelines in that state.

As the government maximises its efforts in realizing its mission of open defecation free India in the next three years, we are helping enable toilet access to people at the bottom of the pyramid. Our last mile work in Davangere in Karnataka has shown promising results that could potentially be replicated in other geographical contexts. Arghyam's partner Gandhigram trust in Tamil Nadu has expanded its work across five blocks in Dindigul in Tamil Nadu through enhancing capacities of community-based organizations such as village poverty reduction committees in promoting sanitation.

Our research agenda is focussed on understanding the nexus between groundwater and sanitation and we have initiated some work with research institutes to help us answer some pressing questions in this space.

In this year's annual report we are presenting some ongoing projects from our diverse portfolio. As always, I thank those who have been with us in our journey.

Jayamala Subramaniam

Around 67,000 villages in India have no access to safe drinking water.

Nearly 70% of rural India has no 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

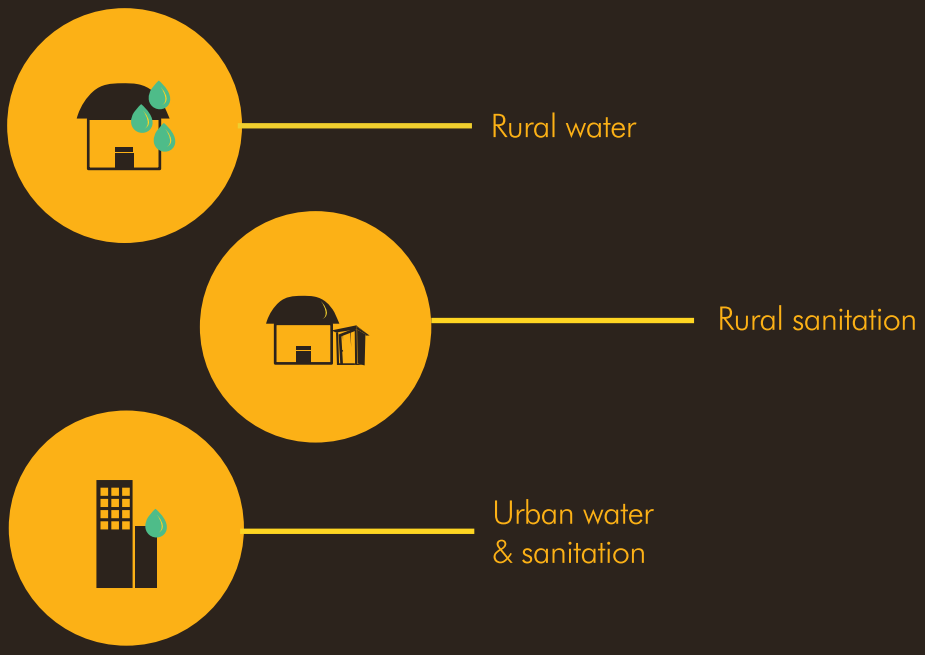
Rural water, rural sanitation and urban water & sanitation

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 115 crore** in **105 projects**, reaching **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.



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8. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) India
9. Megh Pyne Abhiyan (MPA)
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11. Government of Meghalaya
12. Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
13. Francois-Xavier Bagnoud India Suraksha (FXB)
14. Atmashakti Trust
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18. Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT)
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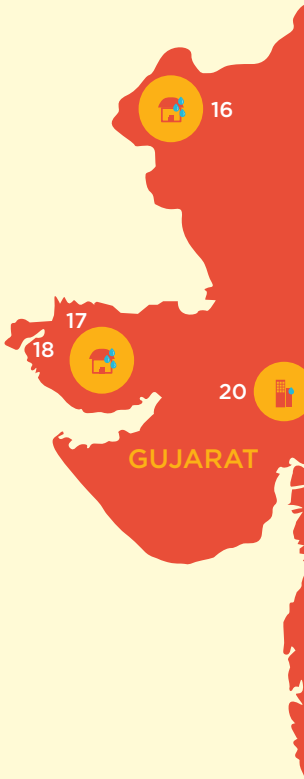


Our Footprint

A Paradigm shift in groundwater management

ACWADAM has been has been spearheading the practice of PGWM (Participatory Ground Water Management) over more than a decade. As a resource centre it has built capacities of a range of organisations including government departments on hydrogeology and community centric groundwater management.

During the last phase Arghyam contributed to the tune of INR 1.5 crores to support ACWADAM's efforts. Further, ACWADAM was able to influence and leverage funds of approximately INR 6.5 crore from government schemes and CSRs. Its direct impact can be seen in 3200 households, but the indirect impact of ACWADAM is manifold. Watershed management programmes have now begun to consider hydrogeological mapping in the process of planning and implementation. Demystification of science blended with traditional knowledge has enabled community participation in arriving at protocols for water resource management.

One of the major impacts of ACWADAM's intervention in Maharashtra is the recognition to integrate aquifer systems in planning and execution of various water related programmes. This approach has been classified as aquifer-based groundwater management.

ACWADAM's PGWM program covers 11 villages in nine blocks across seven districts of Maharashtra. Five of these 11 villages are located in western Maharashtra while three are located in Marathwada.

Its intervention begins with geological mapping of the target area and simultaneously creating a cadre of the locals who will be trained to study the hydrogeology of their area and accordingly collect data for the same. In the next 18 to 24 months, ACWADAM's team along with the local cadre map the hydrogeology of the entire area and simultaneously share the data with the community. Community develops social protocols on managing their resources according to their usage priorities. ACWADAM ensures protocols developed are rooted in the principles of equity, efficiency and sustainability.

Over a long-term engagement with the community, it is ensured that the concept of hydrogeology and local management of water balance is engrained in the community. The protocols mainly follow a pattern of either demand management or supply augmentation. These protocols may have legal sanctions designed within. The villages that were fully dependent on tankers of water in summer months do not need to do so anymore. The distance that people had to travel to fetch water has also reduced drastically. From changing the condition of water availability in these sites to influencing policy changes, ACWADAM has been instrumental in shaping the framework of common-pool resource management.

Decentralized water labs

Though endowed with good water resources, many parts of Bihar have severe water contamination issues. Bacterial contamination and high prevalence of iron in groundwater has resulted in bad health within communities. Lack of awareness coupled with poor infrastructure for testing water samples and providing mitigation options is a serious concern.

AKRSP-I (Aga Khan Rural Support Program-India) set up decentralized water testing labs and created awareness on water quality, thus generating demand for water testing and solutions for accessing safe water in 100 *tolas* of Muzaffarpur and Samastipur districts. The project locations are carefully selected to address the issues in mahadalit, dalit, and backward caste habitations. The community started paying for hand pump water testing, thus bringing the water quality issue to the forefront within the villages. The idea was also to make these decentralised labs self-sustaining.

The awareness on water quality led to the demand for safe water options. AKRSP-I responded to community's needs by raising the issue with donors and successfully setting up community-owned mini drinking water supply systems in 54 *tolas* which is managed by trained Tola Level Water Committees. This has benefitted over 5000 households. Considering the significant cost of buying H2S vials (for water quality), AKRSP-I started producing these vials in its own labs, thereby reducing the cost of testing.

Springs for life and livelihoods

As providers of perennial drinking water and anchoring ecosystems, springs are integral to life among India's mountain communities. Arghyam has been supporting the springs initiative, which is the first national level effort to protect and manage springsheds in India. In Uttarakhand, springs discharge have considerably declined due to changes in climate and land-use.

Central Himalayan Action and Research Group (Chirag) has been promoting better springshed management practices across Nainital, Bageshwar and Almora districts. Over a period of five years a total of 70 springs will be managed across 54 villages benefitting more than 1500 households. It is expected that a decentralized community-centric model for springshed management would be in place with knowledge and capacities created amongst communities to manage their own water resources.

Over the last year Chirag has continued its efforts towards building of capacities in discharge monitoring and water testing for resource persons from within communities. Over the last year Chirag has conducted 52 training sessions on discharge measurement, water quality etc. Springshed management practices are being embedded in statutory institutions such as Van panchayats. Women are not just major stakeholders, but are also leading almost 50 jalsamities. In the process a pathway is being laid to enable decentralized water management practices with necessary funds and functionaries.

Due to its years of engagement, Chirag is fast becoming a centre for learning on Himalayan groundwater resources and a training centre for institutions, NGOs, and van panchayats. A separate community mobilization team has been made to focus on the issue of creating awareness and enhancing community involvement. KRPs are presently being identified to act as messengers/trainers to cover more areas. Chirag is also working with a larger aim to enhance its capacity through associations with technical experts in the field.

In the final analysis Chirag's work demonstrates that an communities improved understanding of Himalayan aquifers and spring hydrology, integrating this learning with community practices facilitate better springshed management. In addition, key interventions with process, programmes, systems and governance understanding helps to develop institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming and sustainability while addressing the demands and conflicts over a limited resource.

Securing water in a region of plenty

Floods in north Bihar are a recurring disaster and one of the biggest predicaments during floods is the lack of access to safe drinking water. Initially, Arghyam's work supporting Megh Pyne Abhiyan (MPA) was a campaign for providing drinking water security in the flood prone region of North Bihar. It highlighted that even in alluvial flood plains there is high dependency on groundwater for human consumption. In such areas, the concern about quantity of groundwater is secondary to accessing good quality water.

In addition to scientific methods, PGWM work is based on socio-economic and technological inputs, innovative approaches, and desired interventions at various levels. Arghyam's role in this project has largely been to support, facilitate, guide, and mentor MPA. In the context of PGWM programme, Arghyam also has a key role to advocate and embed learnings, experiences, and best practices at various levels.

MPA has developed a clear understanding of floods and water quality in north Bihar. PGWM in alluvial flood plains of North Bihar has facilitated in understanding the diversity within groundwater systems (availability, access, contamination) within the alluvial flood plains and provided solutions under the following five sub-themes (sub-typologies): i) Inside the embankments, ii) Outside the embankments, iii) Flash floods, iv) General floods, v) Trans-boundary aquifers.

The approach is developing an understanding of water contamination--arsenic, iron, bacteriological-- while demonstrating safe drinking water availability through dug well revival. MPA has been able to come up with simple solutions pertaining to safe use of groundwater and source sustainability. Besides it has designed EcoSan toilets suitable for flood-prone alluvial areas. MPA has developed a training module for PGWM in Hindi and English for wider dissemination.


BOROSIL
GLASS

Innovation to Scale

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 rise.

Among these, arsenic and fluoride are two of the most dangerous chemical contaminants, in terms of geographic spread, exposed population and severity of health impacts.

In spite of improved understanding of the issue, its impact on community health, and possible solutions, and the scale of the issue has actually increased manifold, especially in the last decade and a half. Considerable gaps also exist in cross-regional learning about mitigation practices and linking of success stories into country specific policies and strategy. With the objective of addressing these gaps, Arghyam initiated two Water Quality Networks – Fluoride Knowledge and Action Network (www.fluorideindia.org) and Arsenic Knowledge and Action Network (www.arsenicnetwork.in) in 2013. The idea was to provide a platform for multiple agencies to collaborate, innovate, and make significant progress on addressing water quality issues.

Over the last three years, the Networks have been instrumental in highlighting the issue of water quality across India. A major focus this year was the development of the networks' regional and state-level hubs. The Networks also absorbed individuals with passion for the issues and ability to provide solutions, who have been nurtured as network champions. Regional groups have been seeded, which has lent itself to the creation of an ecosystem for action.

Over the last year there have been several district-level initiatives: in Dhar, MP, the networks supported the implementation of a fluorosis mitigation program; in Nagaon, Tezpur and Jorhat, Assam, the networks have trained medical practitioners on fluorosis and arsenicosis diagnosis and treatment, including the various aspects of the nutrition supplement for children; and in Hubli, Karnataka, a new resource centre serves over 100,000 people. Odisha has seen the formation of a DFMC (District Fluoride Mitigation Centre) in Balasore through advocacy efforts by Swaniti Initiative and support from the local MP. The network has started providing technical expertise to this newly formed institution for a field intervention over the coming years.

From Entitlement to Empowerment

Odisha has one of the lowest Human Development Indices in the country. Eight of the 50 most backward districts in India are from the eastern state. The state of sanitation in Odisha is reflective of the backwardness in that only 33.79% of the households have toilets. Atmashakti with support from Arghyam has adopted a rights-based approach to advance sanitation in some of the most backward regions.

The activists' intervention strategy adopted by Atmashakti has emerged from a process of identifying villages, scrutinising the villages through surveys, thereby arriving at a strategy to address the issues faced by marginalised communities. Atmashakti has identified core and periphery villages where they work differently. Its level of involvement and manner of addressing issues varies in the two categories.

Community members organise themselves into groups called *Sangathans* and local youth called *Jan Sathis* who encourage people to put pressure on the local governing bodies to achieve their rights. MGNREGA and PDS have been a segue for Atmashakti to implement a rights-based approach. There is a dire need for food and jobs in poor communities; encouraging people to demand for their rights through government schemes was hence successful. MGNREGA and PDS were seen as strengthening the Sangathan.

Overall 95,142 households have been reached and over 20,000 toilets have been constructed. Also, under MGNREGA the communities demanded that water projects be undertaken to ensure water security. In the process tens of villages have achieved water security. As government programmes are approached from the perspective of rights, communities with help from Atmashakti were been able to leverage more than INR 20 crores.

Reaching the Last Mile

One of the major challenges in achieving the objective of eliminating open defecation under Swachh Bharath Mission (SBM) is in ensuring universal access to toilets. In February 2015, Arghyam initiated a project titled Last Mile to ensure the last 20% households have access to toilets in 25 gram panchayats (GP) in Davangere. A Project Management Team (PMT) was set-up to carry out follow-up work in these villages where Arghyam had supported a BCC campaign in early 2014. SNEHA, working on sanitation for more than a decade in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts was appointed as the PMT having a dedicated four- member team based in Davangere. The PMT was to work closely with the district SBM team to ensure proper follow-up, documentation and facilitate payments.

The Process followed by the PMT:

Baseline Survey

- Supporting the Gram Panchayat to create awareness about the programme
- Determining eligibility, i.e. verifying the baseline
- Ascertain usage, and reasons thereof
- Understanding the reasons associated with toilet uptake
- Possible solutions and alternatives

Documentation Processing

- Helping the heads of households to submit required documents.
- Assisting the beneficiaries in receipt of subsidies

Construction & Payments

- Overseeing the timeliness and quality of construction
- Gap funding for people who are not able to mobilise upfront money
- Documenting the toilet construction process

Post-Construction/ Usage

- Promoting usage among those who have IHHLs

The challenges faced by the Last Mile households were varied in nature ranging from geological difficulties to economic reasons such as lack of finances. These were handled on a case-by-case basis by the team through door-to-door visits and rigorous follow-up with the district administration. To enable upfront finance for households, Arghyam provided a revolving fund amounting INR 10 lakhs that was routed through SNEHA. In a period of about nine months, about 500 odd households in two GPs were supported to build toilets and the project was completed successfully. The two GPs targeted for universal coverage were declared to have 98% access to toilets in October 2015 for which the village leaders were felicitated. Based on the success of this model, the Davangere district administration has showed interest in taking up similar efforts in 42 GPs in Honalli block, for which Arghyam will be providing technical support.

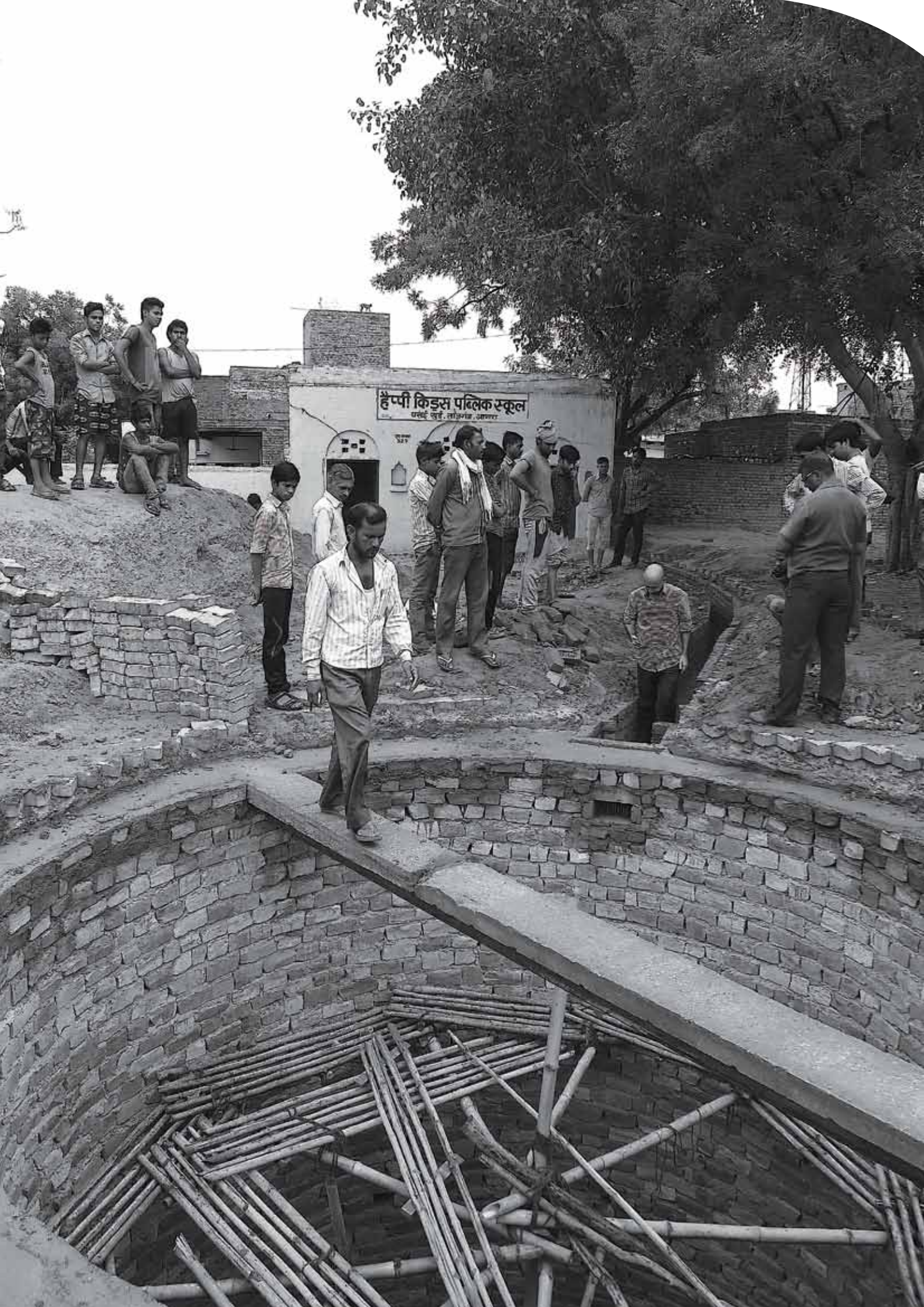
Seeding Gen-Next

Arghyam supported SCOPE in its efforts to establish a fellowship programme for creating a pool of trained WatSan professionals who would contribute their knowledge toward improving the state of water security and sanitation in the country. In the first batch four fellows were trained. In the second batch, which ended in December 2015, a larger team of 12 fellows were trained.

The expertise available with Arghyam's partner network was leveraged to develop a robust group of WatSan professionals. While ACWADAM conducted a two-week programme on groundwater management, Gandhigram Trust and Gramalaya helped in comprehending various issues related to sanitation management. Avantika Foundation provided an overview of PRI systems and governance. Arghyam's team members shared their experiences on water and sanitation during structured training sessions.

CEO of SCOPE Dr. Prakash Bhat mentored fellows and imparted training on several aspects including Participatory Rural Appraisal. Learning through village placement is a critical part of the fellowship programme. Each fellow selected a village for learning the WatSan issues, conducted baseline survey, prepared action plans along with the panchayats and took up a pilot intervention for getting on-the-ground experience.

As village sanitation was poor, the fellows organised the community, created demand for toilets and facilitated the access of incentive under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The efforts of these Fellows changed conditions considerably in a short span of 10 months. Nearly 1200 households in 12 villages were convinced to build, own and use toilets, thus increasing toilet access from 36% to 55%. The Fellows played a crucial role in bridging the trust deficit between the local panchayat and community. Several water bodies were renovated, drains cleaned, and defunct infrastructure was made functional through *Shramdan* and funds from the panchayats.


हैप्पी किड्स पब्लिक स्कूल

Improving livelihood through reviving heritage

With aquifers drying up due to the city's growing water demand the Tajganj slum witnessed a collapse of its natural and social foundations. In order to revitalize the Tajganj communities, enable them to take informed, sustainable decisions a project titled *Rebuilding Socially Coherent Neighborhoods for Sustainable Development* was initiated in 2014. The project implemented by New Delhi-based Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE) addresses three DPRs: Taj East Drain Improvement Plan, Slum Infrastructure Up-gradation and in-situ Housing under Rajiv AwasYojana.

Under the project, CURE has sought to revive traditional water wells and aquifers, harvesting rainwater and recharging groundwater through a process of social cohesion and technical interventions. Through Arghyam funds, CURE could reach out to 22 slums.

The activities mobilize communities and build social coherence for ensuring community buy-in and sanitation behavior change, provide technical support in the design, operationalize the Taj Heritage Walk and support livelihood development, and provide technical support in developing catchment areas for water conservation, groundwater recharging and well revival.

CURE identified 15 community spaces to set up models of community rainwater harvesting. These were finalized on the basis of technical surveys. Every idea by the community was discussed and included in the design to ensure people's buy-in. Underground tanks have been provided to collect the water from the ground and rainwater from rooftops is directed to the tanks through a system of rain chains, pipes and drains. Silt traps at the mouth of the water tanks are designed to restrict the entry of silt and garbage.

Getting the value chain right

In Tamil Nadu, a highly urbanised state, untreated fecal waste is disposed into fresh water bodies and on land adversely impacting public health and the environment at large. Being cognizant of this practice Tamil Nadu became the first state to have operative guidelines for Septage Management in place. Arghyam has extended its support to LEAF Society based in Namakkal to help develop a model implementation framework for the operative guidelines for safe on-site sanitation practices.

To achieve the objectives, it was decided that Arghyam would engage experts to build the capacity of LEAF Society and to assist in placing the right technology for a strong monitoring mechanism. Athena Infonomics, Chennai, was engaged to document the project activities, strategize the Management Information System (MIS) & knowledge management,and provide advocacy support for the project. Transerve Technologies, Goa, has been involved in building the GIS platform and integrating the MIS into the existing government server for future monitoring of on-site sanitation systems.

Completed Activities

Over the last year a Baseline survey at the household level was conducted in Namakkal and Erumapatty with the help of enumerators trained in using mobile application for surveying. The application will capture the data on on-site sanitation systems for every household surveyed and enable uploading and storing of information on the Internet server instantly.

Sanitation Management Information System (S-MIS) is an integrated platform that is being designed to help municipalities manage all the services they render for effective faecal sludge management in the city. The tool would be interactive and the user can click on any district from the map, choose municipality/town panchayat from the list to view all the information corresponding to the selection.

The project also aims to study the existing operational and financial models on FSM service delivery to identify a suitable method to be used in the pilot ULBs. An optimal operational and financial model customized to suit local conditions and requirements will be developed. The project will also identify new sources of funding and modalities of private sector participation across the FSM value chain.

Maintaining a niche

India Water Portal (IWP) is the only website in India dedicated solely to water and related issues, and is funded and managed by Arghyam. The Portal is one of Arghyam's first initiatives and has come a long way, starting off as an aggregator of information on water. Along the way, a distributed virtual team was set up to report on local water issues across the country. This team now reports and sources content on water for India Water Portal in English, Hindi and Kannada.

Over the past year, the Portal has put out themed newsletters which go out to 15,000 subscribers each week. The virtual team also actively participates in social media coverage from wherever they are located, to improve the spread of coverage. Participation on social media has increased almost four fold with this new strategy, and has improved organic reach considerably, particularly on Facebook and Twitter.

The Hindi team continues to raise the profile of the Portal through their wide network of media contacts, appearing on television and syndicating content to mainstream print newspapers. Over the past year, the English Portal has been working on building a similar syndication model that will create greater visibility for its content in the mainstream media space. The Kannada Water Portal has done several workshops for journalists and students in different districts of Karnataka, spreading awareness on water issues in the state and sourcing content from participants through these efforts.

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, 2016, 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, 2016;

b. In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, the excess of expenditure over income for the year ended March 31, 2016; and

c. In the case of the Receipts and Payments account, of the receipts and payments for the year ended March 31, 2016.

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: 02/08/2016

Balance Sheet

ARGHYAM
599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008
Balance Sheet As At March 31, 2016

Particulars	Sch No.	As at March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)	As at March 31, 2015 Amount (Rs.)
I. SOURCES OF FUNDS			
1. Corpus Fund	1	1,558,459,494	1,593,962,909
2. Current Liabilities and Provisions			
a. Current Liabilities	2	3,550,702	2,881,521
b. Provisions	3	13,352	9,626
TOTAL		**1,562,023,548**	**1,596,854,056**
II. APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
1. Fixed Assets	4	1,566,467	1,707,860
2. Investments	5	511,577,850	501,589,900
3. Current Assets, Loans and Advances			
a. Cash and Bank Balances	6	1,030,704,752	1,079,014,743
b. Other Current Assets	7	10,609,662	10,192,703
c. Loans and Advances	8	7,564,817	4,348,851
TOTAL		**1,562,023,548**	**1,596,854,056**
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 : 02 August 2016

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 : 02 August 2016

Income & Expenditure

ARGHYAM
599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008
Income and Expenditure Account For The Year Ended March 31, 2016

Particulars	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2015 Amount (Rs.)
Income			
Interest Earned	9	136,864,983	146,039,092
Other Income	10	509,808	1,738,239
TOTAL (A)		**137,374,791**	**147,777,332**
Expenditure			
Administrative Expenses	11	5,933,557	5,531,427
Depreciation	4	646,751	549,025
Ground Water Programme	12	98,827,587	96,469,352
Sanitation Programme	13	10,344,690	25,049,449
Advocacy, Research & Communication	14	14,177,870	-
India Water Portal	15	14,397,158	14,155,946
WATSAN Urban Programme	16	28,550,593	18,968,283
TOTAL (B)		**172,878,206**	**160,723,482**
DEFICIT (A-B)		**(35,503,415)**	**(12,946,150)**
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 : 02 August 2016

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 : 02 August 2016

Receipts and Payments

ARGHYAM
599, 12th Main Road, HAL II Stage, Indiranagar, Bangalore - 560008
Receipts and Payments Account For The Year Ended March 31, 2016

Receipts	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2015 Amount (Rs.)
Balance brought forward:			
Cash & Bank Balances			
Cash on Hand		5,257	1,340
Citibank -5913535806 (Savings A\c)		227,517	73,025
Citibank -0877466809 (Current A\c)		544,317	101,386
ICICI -004701046493 (Savings A\c)		10,503,996	18,275,582
Kotak Mahindra -04222040000503 (Savings A\c)		342,842	4,646
State Bank of Mysore- 64064306314 (Savings A\c)		890,474	226,446
YES Bank Ltd - Arghyam - 002290300000087 (SB)		11,138,654	4,439,508
Deposit with Banks		1,055,361,684	1,166,430,671
Interest Earned	17	133,567,733	146,804,172
Other Income	18	509,808	1,238,239
Maturity proceeds of GOI Bonds	5	400,000,000	
TOTAL (A)		**1,613,092,283**	**1,337,595,016**

Payments	Sch No.	Year ended March 31, 2016 Amount (Rs.)	Year ended March 31, 2015 Amount (Rs.)
Ground Water Programme		98,827,587	96,469,352
Sanitation Programme		10,344,690	25,049,449
Advocacy Research & Communication		14,177,870	-
India Water Portal		14,397,158	14,155,946
WATSAN Urban Programme		28,550,593	18,968,283
Administrative Expenses	19	5,596,326	3,286,244
Fixed assets		505,358	651,000
Investments	20	409,987,950	100,000,000
Balance carried forward:			
Cash on Hand		9,817	5,257
Citibank -5913535806 (Savings A\c)		34,751	227,517
Citibank -0877466809 (Current A\c)		582,297	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	11,138,655
Deposit with Banks	21	1,006,467,216	1,055,361,684
TOTAL (B)		**1,613,092,283**	**1,337,595,016**
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 : 02 August 2016

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 : 02 August 2016

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
2015-16

Published by Arghyam, Bengaluru, 2016

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Designed by: The Pen and Mouse

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

Arghyam

Safe, sustainable water for all

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